Operating System and Design (19CS2106A) Advanced Lab- 6

Xv6 design, implementation, and customization.

1. System call tracing

System call tracing (moderate) ... You have to modify the xv6 kernel to print out a line when each system call is about to return, if the system call's number is set in the mask. The line should contain the process id, the name of the system call and the return value; you don't need to print the system call arguments.

You can use strace command to trace the execution of any executable.

The following example shows the output of strace for the Linux Is command.

Strace monitors the system calls and signals of a specific program. It is helpful when you do not have the source code and would like to debug the execution of a program. strace provides you the execution sequence of a binary from start to end.

BELOW COMMANDS ARE executed in putty:-----

strace Is,

```
| Codd-190031187@team-cod-|
| Codd-190031187@team-cod-| 3 strace is exercist'User/Sin/In's, "tist"]. Ox/fif4a07a660 /- 38 vars */) = 0 |
| Macket | Mill | Mil
```

```
mode=5 IFCHR|0620, st_rdev=makedev(136, 53), ...)) = 0
96, PROT_READ|PROT_MRITE, MAR_PRIVATE|MAR_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7fe4bedc6000
031167-xv6 dup2Example.c ex*..., 127190031167-xv6 dup2Example.c execDemo2.c fifo.c.save.1 half-bake.c mynice.c
```

strace -e open ls,

```
[osd-190031187@team-osd-]$ strace -e open 1s
open("/tetc/id.so.cache", O.RDONLY|O.CLOEXEC) = 3
open("/lib64/libselinux.so.1", O.RDONLY|O.CLOEXEC) = 3
open("/lib64/libeal.so.1", O.RDONLY|O.CLOEXEC) = 3
open("/lib64/libeal.so.2", O.RDONLY|O.CLOEXEC) = 3
open("/usr/lib64/libeal.so.2", O.RDONLY|O.CLOEXEC) = 3
open("/lib64/libeal.so.2", O.RDONLY|O.CL
```

strace -e trace=open,read ls /home

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strace -o output.txt ls,

```
csd-190031187@team-osd-|$ strace -o output.txt ls
190031187-xv6 dup2Example.c execDemo.c fifo.c.save.l half-bake.c mynice.c prelab7.c setjump.c shared-memory-xv6 welcome.c
a.out EXEC execDemo.c fifo.c.save.2 InLab8 l mypipe prgl.c shared-memory-xv6 welcome.s
aPlpe EXEC2 fl.txt fifo.c.save.3 InLab8 c output.txt prg2.c signal.c writer
attribute.c EXEC2.c f2.txt file.c killprocess.c pipel.c prg3.c time.c Writer.c
cse.txt exec2Demo fibinocci.c filesystemchecker lab7_inlab1.c postlab7.c reader unlink.c xv6-getpinfo
DemoOrphan.c execDemo fifo.c.save fork2Example.c lab7_inlab2.c prelab7 Reader.c unnamedpipe.c xv6-public
```

cat output.txt

```
### Company | C
```

strace -p 1725 -o output.txt,

```
osd-190031187@team-osd:~

[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ strace -p 1725 -o output.txt

strace: attach: ptrace(PTRACE_SEIZE, 1725): No such process
[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$
```

strace -t -e open ls /home,

strace -r ls,

```
osd-190031187@team-osd:-
                                                                            execve("\user\unitaria", ["""], \unitaria", \unitaria" \unitaria
                                                                       1, PAD. MADDIS, FROT NONE) - 0
04000, 2093056, FROT NONE) - 0
10, 8192, FROT READIFROT WRITE, MAP_FRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_DENYMRITE, 3, 0x3000) - 0x7f2866dd8000
                                      4096, PROT READ|PROT WRITE, MAP PRIVATE|MAP ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f2867e3f000
8192, PROT READ|PROT WRITE, MAP PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f2867e3d000
(ARCH SET FS. 0x7f2867@3d840) = 0
                                                    r(SIGRTMIN, (sa handler=0x7f28669bf860, sa mask=[], sa fiaga=0A REGTURGE(SA SIGINFO, sa restore:=0x7f28669c8630), NULL, 8) = 0

ask(SIG-UNBLOCK, [RTMIN RY ]], NULL, 8) = 0

ask(SIG-UNBLOCK, [RTMIN RY ]], NULL, 8) = 0

LIMIT STACK, [rlim_cur=0192*1024, rlim max=RLIM64_INFINITY]) = 0

LIMIT STACK, [rlim_cur=0192*1024, rlim max=RLIM64_INFINITY]) = 0

syffs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_files=0, f_ffree=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_ffree=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_ffree=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_ffree=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_ffree=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_fflee=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bfree=0, f_bavail=0, f_fflee=0, f_fsid=[val=[0, 0]], f_namelen=255, sz/fs/sellnux*, [f_type=SELINUX_MAGIC, f_bsize=4096, f_blocks=0, f_bsize=4096, f_b
                                                    U entries *7, 32768) = 0

de=S 1FCHR10620, st_rdev=makedev(136, 53), ...1) = 0

, FROT READ(FROT WRITE, MAP FRIVATE(MAP, ANDNIMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f2867e62000

1187-XPG depExkmple,co ex* ... 125) = 178
```

strace -c Is /home

2. Add support for symbolic links

Symbolic links are basically advanced shortcuts. Create a symbolic link to an individual file or folder, and that link will appear to be the same as the file or folder to Windows—even though it's just a link pointing at the file or folder. A symbolic link is simply a file with a special type (e.g., T_SYMLINK instead of T_FILE or T_DIR) whose contents contain the path being linked to. Turn in a short writeup of how you would change xv6 to support symlinks. Symbolic links were already present by 1978 in minicomputer operating systems from DEC and Data General's RDOS. Today they are supported by the POSIX operating system standard, most Unix-like operating systems such as FreeBSD, Linux, and macOS.

EXAMPLE PROGRAM FOR SYMBOLICLINK AND ITS EXECUTION

```
GNU nano 2.3.1 File; symlink.c

#define _POSIX SOURCE 2
#include <fcntl.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<stdib.h>
#include<stdib.hold
#include<stdib.hold
#include<stdib.hold
#include<std
```

OUTPUT

```
[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ nano symlink.c

[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ gcc symlink.c

[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ ./a.out

befor symlink()

1126320364 --w----- 1 osd-190031187 osd-190031187 0 Nov 2 20:58 test.file

after symlink()

1126320364 --w---- 1 osd-190031187 osd-190031187 0 Nov 2 20:58 test.file

1126320365 lrwxrwxrwx. 1 osd-190031187 osd-190031187 9 Nov 2 20:58 test.syse

after first unlink()

1126320365 lrwxrwxrwx. 1 osd-190031187 osd-190031187 9 Nov 2 20:58 test.syse

[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$
```

UNIX system programming

1. program using timer

```
₹ osd-190031187@team-osd:~
                                                                                      ×
  GNU nano 2.3.1
                                   File: mytimer.c
include<signal.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<sys/time.h>
void timer handler (int signum)
         static int count=0;
         printf("timer expired %d times\n",++count);
int main()
         struct sigaction sa;
struct itimerval timer;
         sigaction (SIGVTALRM, &sa, NULL);
         timer.it_value.tv_sec=1;
timer.it_value.tv_usec=0;
         timer.it_interval.tv_sec=1;
         timer.it_interval.tv_usec=0;
setitimer(ITIMER_VIRTUAL,&timer,NULL);
         while(1);
                   sleep(1);
```

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OUTPUT

```
osd-190031187@team-osd:~
                                                                                                       [osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ nano mytimer.c
[osd-190031187@team-osd ~]$ gcc mytimer.c
timer expired 1 times
timer expired 2 times
timer expired 3 times
timer expired 4 times timer expired 5 times
timer expired 6 times
timer expired 7 times
timer expired 8 times
timer expired 9 times
timer expired 10 times
timer expired 11 times
timer expired 12 times
timer expired 13 times
timer expired 14 times
timer expired 15 times
timer expired 16 times
timer expired 17 times
timer expired 18 times
timer expired 19 times
timer expired 20 times
timer expired 21 times
timer expired 22 times
timer expired 23 times
timer expired 24 times
timer expired 25 times
timer expired 26 times
timer expired 27 times
timer expired 28 times
timer expired 29 times
timer expired 30 times
timer expired 31 times
timer expired 32 times
timer expired 34 times timer expired 35 times
timer expired 36 times
timer expired 37 times
timer expired 38 times
timer expired 39 times
timer expired 40 times
timer expired 41 times
timer expired 42 times timer expired 43 times
```

2. program using alarm call

```
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: sigalarm.c

dinclude<stdio.h>
finclude<signal.h>

void sig_handler(int signum)

{
    if(signum==SIGALRM) {
        printf("Inside handler function for SIGALRM\n");
        alarm(2);
    }
    if(signum==SIGINT) {
        printf("\nSnoozing for 5 seconds..\n");
        alarm(5);
    }
}

int main()

{
    int i;
    signal(SIGALRM, sig handler);
    signal(SIGINT, sig_handler);
    alarm(2);
    for(i=1;;i++)
    {
        printf("%d: Inside Main function\n",i);
        pause();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT

```
₹ osd-190031187@team-osd:~
                                                                                                                                                               osd-190031187@team-osd \sim]$ nano sigalarm.c osd-190031187@team-osd \sim]$ gcc sigalarm.c osd-190031187@team-osd \sim]$ ./a.out
l: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
3: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
4: Inside Main function
Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
5: Inside Main function
 inside handler function for SIGALRM
 : Inside Main function
Inside Main function for SIGALRM 7: Inside Main function Inside Main function for SIGALRM 8: Inside Main function Inside handler function for SIGALRM Inside handler function for SIGALRM
 : Inside Main function
 inside handler function for SIGALRM
 0: Inside Main function
 inside handler function for SIGALRM
II: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
12: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
13: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
14: Inside Main function
 Inside handler function for SIGALRM
5: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
16: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
17: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
 8: Inside Main function
Inside handler function for SIGALRM
Snoozing for 5 seconds..
20: Inside Main function
Snoozing for 5 seconds..
21: Inside Main function
```

3. program invoking profil system call

The profil() function provides CPU-use statistics by profiling the amount of CPU time expended by a program. The profil() function generates the statistics by creating an execution histogram for a current process.

```
₹ osd-190031187@team-osd:~
                                                                                         GNU nano 2.3.1
                                    File: profil.c
include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
include<unistd.h>
include<execinfo.h>
ypedef unsigned short profil_pc_t;
         int i;
for(i=0;i<100*1000*1000;i++){
         int i;
for(i=0;i<100*1000*1000;i++){
         foo=foo/(1+i);
profil_pc_t *buf;
printf("Will profile code from %p to %p\n",(void *)offset,(void *)(o$
buf=(profil_pc_t *)malloc(sizeof(profil_pc_t)*bufsize);
profil(buf,bufsize,offset,65536*2);
code_under_test();
```

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OUTPUT

